

NUMB XXVI.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, August 24<sup>th</sup>, 1776.

Captain Hope arrived on Wednesday evening last, from South-Carolina, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and Lieutenant-General Clinton.

Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker, to Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated with in Charles-Room-Bar, July 9, 1776. ♦

**T** having been judged advisable to make an attempt upon Charlelltown in South Carolina, the fleet sailed from Cape Fear on the 28<sup>th</sup> of June, and on the 4<sup>th</sup>, anchored off Charlelltown Bar. & The 5<sup>th</sup>, sounded the bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. & The 7<sup>th</sup>, all the frigates, and most of the transports, got over the bar, into five-fathom-hole. & The 9<sup>th</sup>, General Clinton landed on Long-Island with about 4 or 500 men. The 10<sup>th</sup>, the Britol got over the bar with some difficulty. & The 15<sup>th</sup>, gave the Captain of the Swanton my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and the next day acquainted General Clinton that the fleet was ready. The General fixed on the 23<sup>d</sup>, for our joint attack, but the weather being so unfavorable, he wanted his taking effect & on the 25<sup>th</sup>, the Experiment arrived, and next day came over the bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. & The 28<sup>th</sup>, at half an hour after nine in the morning, informed General Clinton by signal, that I should go on the attack. & At half an hour after ten, I made the signal to weigh, and about a quarter after eleven, the Britol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay, brought up against the fort. The Thunder-Bomb, covered by the Friendship armed vessel, brought the salient angle of the East battery, to bear N. W. by N. and Col. James (who has ever since our arrival been very anxious to give the best assistance) threw several

thells: a little before and during the engagement, in a very good direction. The Sphinx, Aetna, and Syren, were to have been to the Westward, to prevent fire-ships, or other vessels from annoying the ships engaged, to enfilade the works, and, if the rebels should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat, if possible. This last service was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who ran the three frigates aground. The Sphinx and Syren got off in a few hours, but the Aetna remained fast until the next morning, when the Captain and other officers thought proper to scuttle her on fire. I ordered a Court-martial on the Captain, officers, and company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Capt. Hope made his address as brief as he could on this occasion, and he merits every thing that can be said in his favour. During the time of our being a breft of the fort, which was near ten hours, a brisk fire was kept up by the ships, with intervals; and we had the satisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to slacken their fire very much. We drove large parties several times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a considerable reinforcement from Mount Pleasant, hung a man on a tree, at the back of the fort, and we imagine the same party run away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally silenced, and evacuated near an hour and an half; but the rebels finding that our army could not take possession, about six o'clock, a considerable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from 2 or 3 guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, great part of our ammunition

expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the Eastward, and no probability of our being of any further service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. & Their Lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, his majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's Island. & But I must beg leave here to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our Army; I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his majesty's troops, from the General, down to a private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got footing on the North end of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men, without the least probability of success; and this, I am certain will appear to be the case, when General Clinton represents his situation. The Bristol had 40 men killed and 71 wounded; the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, both of them suffered much in their hulls, masts and rigging. The Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and 6 men wounded, and the Solebay 8 wounded. ~~Not one man who was quartered at the~~ beginning of the action on the Bristol's quarter-deck escaped being killed or wounded. & Capt. Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead. The Master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it & received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. & Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due; and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter, I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns on the lower gun deck. His Lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. & I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr. Chambers, the master of the Mercury.

All the regiments will be embarked in a few days. The first brigade, consisting of four regiments, will sail in a day or two, under convoy, for New-York; and the Bristol and Experiment will, I hope, soon follow with the remainder. (1) (2)

Sir Peter Parker's Squadron			consisted of the
following ships and vessels :			
Ships, &c.	Guns,	Commanders	
Bristol . . .	50	}	Sir Peter Parker.
Experiment . . .	50		Capt. J. Morris.
Active . . .	28		Alexander Scott.
Solebay . . .	28		William Williams.
Actæon . . .	28		Thomas Symonds.
Syren . . .	28		Christopher Atkins.
Sphinx . . .	20		Tobias Furneaux.
			Anthony Hunt.

Friendship arm'd vessel	22	Charles Hope.
Ranger sloop - - -	8	Roger Wills.
Thunder Bomb - - -	8	James Reid.
St. Laurence schooner -	-	Lt. John Graves.

L O N D O N, July 31.  
*Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.*

"As we are not to petition or remonstrate, we with the King would permit the true subjects of his throne, a friendship and in loyalty, to his family, with the spirit of meekness and affection, to address him in behalf of ourselves, the people called QUAKERS, and our suffering brethren of these colonies. Stop, we pray thee, O King, that destroying misery called civil war in America, where thy best subjects are suffering such woeful wrongs by the hands of thy destroying soldiers! Our houses have been plundered and burnt, and thy people are left destitute, with a train of innumerable evils of the worst sort! By the restraining act of thy parliament, of bad complexion as the trade was of mutual benefit, we are now distressed. Even thy new subjects of Canada are much troubled at the persecuting spirit that is let loose on us of thy American colonies! Alas! How vain is the power of man, when carried beyond the bounds of moderation! Passive obedience we hope will ever be a stranger in America, although the standard is justified in Canada, by the establishment of POPEERY! But tell it not in the dominions of the House of Brunswick. Whatever false gloss, or vain pretence, thy statesmen, O King, so called, may have put on all the operations in these parts, I will be bold to tell thee the plain truth, that they are CRUEL and UNJUST! As we sit at nothing more but thy peaceful enjoyment of our chartered rights, as in time past, when in the sunshine of thy favour, and, for that blessing thy colonies were generous beyond their abilities. Speak but peace, and we shall be ever ready to assist with our best endeavours, to make thy kingdom the seat of commercial greatness. This is the humble desire and prayer of thy faithful people the QUAKERS, and of their good brethren of this thy vast extended empire."

Administration, in case the conquest of America should not be effected in the course of the present campaign, intend, we hear, to take 50,000 Russians into British pay. This measure would have been carried into execution this present year, but for the interposition of the court of Versailles, who protested against it in the most clear and positive manner. The ministerial runners at the west end of the town, however, affirm with confidence that this obstacle is now removed, and that consequently the invasion will be decided upon in a very short time.

The court of Versailles have at length, it is said, thrown off the mask, by peremptorily refusing to issue any edict forbidding the subjects of his most christian Majesty from trading with the inhabitants of Brazil America.

A gentleman who left Calais on Friday last affirms that the officers of the Irish brigade now quartered there, are divided into two parties, one of which daily wish and expect to be taken into British pay, while the other hope to be sent by their royal master to America, to assist the people of that country, whom they look upon to be grievously oppressed, and otherwise mal-treated. X

Extract of a Letter from Briss.

"In consequence of some business lately negotiated at the Court of Versailles by some American gentlemen, a number of vessels are fitting out at this and other ports in France to carry on an extensive trade with the Colonies. Two men of war from this place and three frigates from Toulon, are said to cruise on the coast of America, to protect our vessels from any Indians that may be offered to the flag of France that part of the globe."

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Hambur  
June 21.

"The English Commissioners continue to contract for immense quantities of all kind of provisions with the Farmers of the County of Holstein, for the use of the British Army in North-America; - from the very large quantities contracted for, it is evident that the unhappy quarrel between Great-Britain and her Colonies is not likely to settled so soon as some may imagine." (9) X

"We are confidently informed, that the British Ministry have received their Application to the Court of Russia for 15,000 Cossacks; but this plan has been thwarted by the King of Prussia, who on various occasions declares his sentiments to look upon the measures of the Ministry as highly impolitic. No wonder that foreign powers hesitate to lend an aid to Great-Britain to subvert America, as their interest absolutely consists in the latter's independency; and particularly in the abolishment of navigation acts, which as long as it remains in force, the foreign nations are obliged to purchase all the productions of America from the English, after paying enormous duties and remissions to England.

[illegible][illegible]



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a 100  
G under  
Mr. CILL.  
Be pleased to give the following Lines a Place in  
your next JOURNAL.  
O. Coun.  
THERE is now, and has been for some  
time past, a general uneasiness on account  
of that extortion, by which multitudes  
suffer more from ourselves, than from the enemy  
sent from G. Britain to enslave us; and none suffer  
more by the extravagantly high price for necessaries  
of that extortion, than our brethren of the American  
armies, who are venturing their lives in defence  
of our invaded rights and liberties. The people  
of the country lay the blame of all this upon  
the towns on the sea-coast; and those, in their  
turn, reflect the blame back upon the towns in  
the country. It cannot, perhaps, be determined  
with precision, which are most in fault; but  
it is certain, they are both blame-worthy, as being  
in a great degree, void of that public spirit, which  
was once the glory of these lands. A public virtue  
has been born down by that sordid selfishness,  
which "looks only on its own things," and not  
on the rights of others. We have lost sight of  
that noble object which began our present struggle;  
and, instead of exerting ourselves for our  
common defence against slavery, we are striving  
every one for the gain of this world. MONEY  
is now the grand object in view, and, instead of  
uniting our endeavours to secure our rights and  
liberties, we are almost universally seeking to  
get as much money as we can, not merely to the  
neglect of others, but taking occasion from their  
necessities to "grind their faces" by oppression;  
inasmuch that we are, in this way, doing more  
to bring ruin on the country, than can be done  
by the enemy, be their attempts what they may.  
The most faulty among us, as not possessing a  
spark of public virtue, are COUNTRY TRADERS,  
in common with TRADERS in the MARITIME  
TOWNS, together with the OWNERS and MANA-  
GERS of the prizes bro't in by our privateers.  
These extortioners are the true source of that  
enormous rise upon every thing that is bought  
and sold among us; Nor can this highly op-  
pressive conduct be remedied, as I imagine, but  
by the people themselves, who have been, and still  
are, sufferers beyond what it can be supposed they  
will bear much longer; or by those entrusted  
with the authoritative management of our public  
affairs. 'Tis fit, and unspeakably more safe,  
that this most interesting matter should be re-  
medied by the authority that is over us. And, as  
it appears to me, it may be done by this autho-  
rity without much difficulty; to be sure, with  
a thousand times less to the Public, than to sit  
still, and let things go on as they have done.  
It is the right, and in the power, of every  
American State, to limit and qualify the commis-  
sioners they grant for carrying on the business of  
privateering, as they shall judge most conducive  
to the public good. Nothing is more certain,  
than that it would, in this day of suffering, pow-  
erfully tend to prevent oppression and extortion  
of the people, to restrain the commissions for privateering,  
as that the effects of the prizes which are bro't in  
should be sold at the prime cost, unless it  
should be tho't proper to allow 10 or 12 per cent  
for charges. This would yield a reasonable suf-  
ficiency for the encouragement of as many as  
were wanted for privateering: Nor would there  
be, in this case, the least reason for any to find  
fault; none indeed would do so, unless those who  
are so sordidly avaricious as to desire to enrich  
themselves upon the ruin of their country.  
When a prize is bro't in worth, we will say, five  
or ten thousand pounds sterling, what imagina-  
ble good plea can be made, why the captors  
should not be restrained within the bounds of  
fifty, or an hundred thousand pounds old tenor;  
and how destructive would it be to suffer them,  
as they have been suffered, to rise in the sale of  
their prizes so as to make double or treble the  
original cost? Who is it that must pay this over-  
plus? Must it not, by a virtual tax, come out of  
the pockets of the people in common? And to  
what end? To no other than to appraise a  
few selfish mortals, at the expence and ruin of  
thousands and ten thousands.

I would add here, as our armies are employ-  
ed, among other things, in defending and secur-  
ing the effects bro't in by our privateers, it is no  
more than what is right and fit, that those effects,  
so far as they are wanted by our troops, should  
go to them at first cost with the charges that  
are necessary: Nor could government be faulted,  
they would rather deserve commendation,  
should they so order matters, as that it might be  
thus. I know of nothing that would be a great-  
er encouragement to the enlistments now carry-  
ing on. This would serve the soldiers much  
more than an addition to their wages, which,  
unless this, or some other effectual method takes  
place, will soon be swallowed up by the demands  
for what they can't do without.

If things are suffered to go on, as they have  
done for the half year past, gets questionable  
whether we shall have any soldiers to defend us;  
or if we should, whether we shall have any thing  
left worth their defending.

Something must be done to restrain our Tra-  
ders, as well as the owners of our privateers.  
And I have no doubt but something effectual  
might be done, and in consistency with reason-  
able liberty in the management of trade. To  
point out what this something is, I shall leave at  
present to better heads than mine.

Boston, November 17, 1776. B. M.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**  
On MONDAY next, 25th instant, at Eleven o'Clock,  
will be Sold by Public Auction, on TILSTON'S  
Wharf, the Ship CAMDEN, and her Cargo.  
Consisting of  
**140 Hogheads choice SUGARS.**  
By Order of the AGENT.  
On TUESDAY the 26th instant, at Ten o'Clock in  
the Morning, will be Sold by public Auction, on  
Stephens's Wharf, at Beverley,  
THE Cargo of the Ship ST. LUCEA, from Ja-  
maica, consisting of about 500 Hogheads of  
best Jamaica Sugar, and 50 Puncheons of old Jamaica  
Rum, a Proof for the London Market. Also said  
Ship, being a fine new British-built Vessel, about 350  
Tons Burthen, half masted-built, and capable of be-  
ing made a most excellent Ship of War.  
She is a prime Sailor.

On TUESDAY, the 26th November, at One o'Clock,  
will be Sold at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Con-  
gress Street,  
**The Prize Ship GEORGE,** burthen  
about 60 Tons, now lying at the Hon. JOHN HAN-  
COCK, Elq's Wharf, a fine Ship, extremely well fitted  
with Sails and Rigging, a fast Sailing Vessel. Inven-  
tory of Stores to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,  
**The Prize Brig Montague** laying at  
said Wharf, burthen about 50 Tons, a well built and  
burthened Vessel, extremely well fitted, a good Sailor.  
Inventory to be seen at the Time and Place of Sale.

At the same Time and Place will be Sold,  
**The Sloop St. John,** burthen about  
65 Tons, with her Boat, Standing Rigging, new Cable,  
a Main Sail and Forefall, and a Quantity of spare Stand-  
ing and Running Rigging on board said Vessel, as  
She now lays at Gidney's Wharf.

On TUESDAY the 26th November, at One o'Clock,  
will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Bunch of Grapes  
Tavern in Congress Street,  
**The Prize Snow St. George,** with  
her Appurtenances, (now lying at the Hon. John  
Hancock, Elq's Wharf) said Snow is about 140 Tons  
burthen, a good Sailing Vessel, well found. Inventory  
of her Stores to be seen the Day before and at the Time  
and Place of Sale.

PROCTER & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th of November, will be sold  
at the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Elq's Wharf, the  
Warlike Stores and Provisions of the Privateer Schooner  
Boson, lately returned from a Cruise, consisting of  
**4 fine double-fortified 3-pound Can-**  
non, with Carriages, Rammers, &c. complete, 12 good  
Swivels fixt, 12 Spears, 6 Cutlasses, 1 colb. good Powder,  
12 excellent made Arms, a Quantity of Cannon and  
Swivel Shot for said Guns and Swivels, a Number of  
Powder Horns and Musket Ball, &c. Also a Quantity  
Pork, Beef, Bread, Peas, Beans, Rum, Rice, Candles, &c.  
PROCTER & LOWELL, Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at Ten o'Clock  
in the Morning, will be Sold by Public Auction, at  
Thoredike's Wharf, in Beverly,  
THE Ship ALFRED, from Jamaica, and her Cargo,  
consisting of about 300 Hogheads of best Jamaica  
Sugar, 100 Puncheons of old Jamaica Rum, full Proof;  
and a Quantity of Logwood, Fullick and Mehogany.  
The ALFRED is a fine new Ship, Burthen about 270  
Tons, is a swift Sailor, and well found.

On THURSDAY, 28th November instant, at Eleven  
in the Morning, will be Sold by Public Vendue, at  
Bedford in Dartmouth, the following Prize Vessels,  
and their Cargoes, viz.  
**THE ship Capel and her cargo,**  
Consisting of  
392 hds. and 20 tierces of sugars, 140 puncheons  
rum, 12 bags of cotton wool, 60 bags pimento  
120 planks of Jamaica mehogany, and 12 tons tuffick.  
The brig GENERAL WOLFE, and her cargo,  
Consisting of  
205 puncheons, and 40 half puncheons Jamaica rum.  
The brig LADY JANE's cargo, consisting of—  
200 puncheons, and 16 half-puncheons of Grenada  
rum, 40 barrels of sugar, 10 pipes, and 4 half pipes ex-  
cellent Madeira wine, and 5 hogheads of choice claret  
wine. ALSO, 51 bags of cocoa, 1 bale cotton,  
and 6 quarter casks Madeira wine. AND—

see  
no person be allowed to serve in the office of privateer  
more than one year in any term of three years  
ascertain the necessary sums of money to be  
applied to the service of the United States, and to ap-  
pore and apply the same, or defraying the ex-  
pences—to borrow money, or emit bills on the  
of the United States, transmitting every half  
the respective dates an account of the sums so  
borrowed or emitted—to build and equip ships  
to agree upon the number of land forces and in-  
requisitions from each State for its quota, in ac-  
tion to the number of white inhabitants in such  
which requisition shall be binding, and thereupon  
legislature of each State shall appoint the regu-  
office, raise the men, and cloath, arm and  
them in a soldier-like manner, at the expence of  
United States; and the officers and men to be  
armed and equipped shall march to the place ap-  
ed, and within the time agreed on by the  
States in Congress assembled; but if the United  
in Congress assembled shall, on consideration of  
circumstances judge proper that any State should  
raise men, or should raise a smaller number than  
quota, and that any other State should raise a  
number of men than the quota thereof, such  
number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed,  
equipped in the same manner as the quota of  
State, unless the legislature of such State shall  
that such extra number cannot be safely spared  
of the same, in which case they shall raise, cloth,  
cloth, arm and equip as many of such extra  
as they judge can be safely spared. And the  
and men so clothed, armed and equipped, shall  
march to the place appointed, and within the time  
agreed on by the United States in Congress assem-  
bled.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall  
ever engage in war, nor grant letters of marque  
reprisal, in time of peace, nor enter into any  
alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the  
thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expences ne-  
cessary for the defence and welfare of the United  
or any of them, nor emit bills; nor borrow money  
the credit of the United States, nor appropriate  
ney, nor agree upon the number of vessels of  
be built or purchased, or the number of  
forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander  
chief of the Army or navy, unless nine States as-  
the same; nor shall a question on any other point  
except for adjourning from day to day be deter-  
mined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United  
in Congress assembled.

The Congress of the United States shall have  
power to adjourn to any time within the year, and  
place within the United States, so that no ap-  
pointment be for a longer duration than that  
of six months, and shall publish the journal of  
proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof  
relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations,  
their judgment require secrecy; and the jour-  
nals of the delegates of each State on any ques-  
tion be entered on the journal, when it is desired  
by delegates and the delegates of a State, or any  
at his or their request shall be furnished with a  
script of the said journal, except such parts as  
above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the  
several States.

ART. X. The committee of the States, or  
nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, or  
recess of Congress, such of the powers of Con-  
gress as the United States in Congress assembled, by the  
sent of nine States, shall from time to time  
pendent to visit them with; provided that no  
be delegated to the said committee, for the ex-  
which, by the articles of confederation, the  
nine States in the Congress of the United States  
shall be requisite.

ART. XI. Canada acceding to this confede-  
en, and joining in the measures of the United  
shall be admitted into and entitled to all the  
advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be  
mitted into the union, unless such admission is  
to be nine States.

ART. XII. All bills of credit emitted, or  
borrowed, and debts contracted by or under the  
thority of Congress, before the assembling of the  
ted States, in pursuance of the present confeder-  
shall be deemed and considered as a charge  
the United States, for payment and fulfilment  
whereof the said United States and the public faith  
herely solemnly pledged.

ART. XIII. Every State shall abide by the  
minations of the United States in Congress assem-  
on all questions which by this confederation are  
mitted to them. And the articles of this confede-  
tion shall be inviolably observed by every State,  
the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alter-  
at any time hereafter be made in any of them,  
such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the  
ted States, and be afterwards confirmed by the  
signatures of every State.

THESE Articles shall be proposed to the legisla-  
all the United States, to be considered, and if ap-  
of by them, they are advised to authorizing their  
gates, to ratify the same in the Congress of the  
States; which being done, the same shall become  
By Order, Congress.

HENRY LAURENS, President

good year, January, 1777, was a very cold  
said house, and a brick store in Congress Street—  
further particulars enquire at the house of Benjamin  
HARROD, near Charlestown-Ferry.

The Person who took 12 yds. white  
figur'd Satin, out of a Store in this Town, is deliv-  
return it immediately, in which Case no Questions will be  
ask'd, otherwise they may depend upon being publicly  
expos'd.

See pa. 989, the Marginal Note at the Bottom, & Top. See indexes, under Army British, & Men  
of War. See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (1) See also  
can rights, pa. 1089, 1222. (2) See index under Naval Affairs.



(9) see index, under resolutions of M. Congress, for People, commencing from Boston. (10) see agreement with, 949, pa. 746. (11) see list of grievances, pa. 972. (12) see pa. 1041, 1056. (13) Jones, who went off with 40 Troops, see pa. 905.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER:

THE arrival of Mr. St. Paul from the court of Versailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You will observe the public, that he is charged with dispatches from Lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much accelerate administration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance. He possesses that kind of penetration, which renders at a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the absence of Lord Stormont, he watched the motions of the court of France with such success, that he traced the duplicity of that court through all its different windings. He perceived that France intended secretly to afford America that assistance which she openly disavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording succours to the colonies, and of giving every assurance of protection to the American leaders. Intelligence of this was communicated to Lord Stormont whilst his Lordship was in England. He was dispatched in haste to Versailles, with instructions to demonstrate in spirited terms, on the insult offered to the court of London. Lord Stormont opposed his intrusions. He replied for a categorical answer, the reply was couched in the most ambiguous terms, the affair was dropped. The court of Versailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was discovered to convince Lord Stormont of the intentions of the French cabinet. He was sent over to assure the Ministry of the resolution of the cabinet of Versailles, which is simply this: That if the declaration of the Congress, asserting the independence of America, shall be generally ratified by the people through, in the different colonies, then France, in conjunction with Spain, will hasten a rupture with Great Britain, by openly assisting the Colonies on terms highly advantageous to the commerce of France and Spain. (7)

I do not pretend to affirm, in the substance of that intelligence which Mr. St. Paul is sent over to communicate to administration. The public will from hence perceive, that it is entire madness to place any reliance on the assurances of France and Spain. They will not rashly plunge into war. But no person can expect that they would forego national advantage out of compliment to the English Ministry. The idea is chimerical. Mr. St. Paul hath by this time told administration as much. The public have only to expect what hath been repeatedly foretold; That the rupture with our colonies will end in the loss of America and a war with France and Spain. If these are eligible events, the people are very right in supporting those plans which will produce them. If the loss of America (which implies the total ruin of our Commerce) is not a thing to be desired, then are the people blind to their own interests, in not refusing to protect ministers who have long ceased to pay regard to the commercial welfare of their country.

#### MATTER OF FACT.

**HARTFORD, November 13.**  
Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, November 2.  
A gentleman who escaped from the fleet informs that a number of men recently fell of transports lying at Fort Hook, to take in three hundred troops going for Rhode Island. See pa. 1060, 1061.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at North-Castle (near White-Plains) November 7, 1776.  
Wednesday last the enemy were discovered to be in the move, and have now gone off the main entirely; our troops pursued them nine miles yesterday, and took baggage waggons, and some prisoners. Yesterday also, came in sixteen deserters, who left the enemy at Fort Mifflin the same morning.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are intended to meet in this place to-morrow.  
Last Monday several ships from the enemy's fleet at New York, attempted to go up the North-River, but Fort Washington and Fort Lee being in their way, they were obliged to give over the attempt, and fall down the river, except one which stuck upon the Chevaux de Frise, where (we hear) the ship remains.

Nothing material since our last from the Northward. The army there are in good health and spirits, but much disappointed that General Carleton did not tarry long enough to give them an opportunity properly to welcome his arrival. See last column. (3)

**PROVIDENCE, November 16.**  
The following Resolutions of Congress were received Yesterday from Philadelphia.

**IN CONGRESS, October 29, 1776.**

**RESOLVED,**

THAT no private Ship or Vessels of War, Merchant Ships and other Vessels, belonging to the Subjects of these States, be permitted to war, Pendants, or Commissions, with Continental Ships or Vessels of War, without Leave from the Commanding Officer thereof. That if any Merchant Ship or Vessel shall war Pendants in Company with Continental Ships or Vessels of War, without Leave first obtained from the Commanding Officer thereof, such Commander be authorized to take away the Pendants from the Offenders.

That if private Ships or Vessels of War refuse to pay the Ransom due to the Continental Ships or Vessels of War, the Captain or Commander to refusing shall lose his Commission.

**OCTOBER 30.**

**RESOLVED,**

That the Rank of Officers of Marines be the same as Officers of similar Commissions in the Land Service. That the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines, in the Continental Navy, be entitled to one Half of Merchantman, Transports and Store Ships, by them taken, from and after the first Day of November, 1776, to be divided amongst them in the Shares and Proportions as by former Resolutions of Congress.

That the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines, in the Continental Navy, be entitled to the whole Value of all Ships and Vessels of War belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, by them made Prize of, and all Prizes authorized by his Britannic Majesty to War against these States, to be divided as a Reward.

By Order of Congress, JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven to a gentleman in this town, dated November 5.

"I have just received a line from a friend at Norwalk, who writes, that there are three men there that formerly belonged to the Yankee Boat Privateers, which was taken by the Milford Privateer last Summer, and had made their escape from on board a Man of War at or near New York: They say that a number of the largest Men of War are to winter at Rhode Island. See pa. 1060. The following is the substance of intelligence sent from the Western army to Philadelphia, by a person of distinction, and from thence transmitted to a Gentleman in this town.

"Two deserters of the 40th Regiment, who came from the enemy's York lines, declare, that in the engagement last Friday week, our detachment killed and wounded 300 of the enemy; the detachment consisted of 350; that we had but 3000 men in that quarter, and that the enemy had at and near the spot 8000; that on Monday last some of our troops fell in with Major Rogers, with his Long-Island militia rangers, and gave them a terrible drubbing, killed some, took 150 prisoners, upwards of 60 small arms, a number of blankets, and utterly routed his whole corps; that two of our regiments ambushed a body of Hessian, and let them a scampering; that he saw our Battalions discharge three volleys at them, which he was debilitated did good execution; that after this first success, the British army annoyed each other by cannonading; that a detachment of our troops, under General Howe's tent, entered the tent, and shattered the bones of the General's leg, so that his life was despaired of; and that the deserter said that he heard his Captain say this; that Col. Livingstone with two Battalions, had gone from Fairfield over to the East part of Long-Island, and that Gen. Howe had ordered over two battalions to oppose them; that he heard that Livingstone had taken some of the enemy's cattle, and transported them to Connecticut; that the enemy had gained nothing of us but by the assistance of their shipping; that if they moved from New-Rochelle, where they were when he wrote, a battle would ensue; that the events of war were uncertain, but that our men were in good spirits, and he did not doubt of success."

We learn that the British army under General Howe, which was encamped at the White Plains, has retreated eight miles towards New York.

A gentleman from the westward informs, that there was a heavy cannonading near New York on Monday last.

**BOSTON, November 21.**

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Boston, on Monday the 18th November Instant, it was voted that the following Hand-Bill be printed and delivered to the Inhabitants, for their Government in giving in to the Committee an Account of the Damages they have received from a Savage Enemy, viz.

**THE Hon. Continental Congress, and the General Assembly of this State, having resolved that a just and well authenticated Account of the Hostilities committed by the mercenary Troops and Navy in America, since March 1775, be collected, with proper Evidence of the Truth of the Facts related, the Number and Value of the Buildings destroyed by them; also the Number and Value of the Vessels inward and outward bound, which have been seized by them, as near as can be ascertained; also the Stock taken by them from the different Parts of the Continent. &c.**

The Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, are hereby Notified, That Committees are appointed for each Ward, to ascertain the Value of the Buildings wholly destroyed, and the Expence of repairing such as were partly destroyed. Also to receive from such Persons as have been sufferers, a particular Account in writing, and on Oath, of the Losses and Damages they have suffered, either in Merchandise, Furniture, Plate, Money or other personal Estate. And those who have been Sufferers by the Army or Navy are desired to get their Accounts ready for the Committee on or before the 10th of December next, when the Committee will attend this Business, and call upon the Inhabitants for said Accounts. And the Inhabitants are further informed, That a Schedule is delivered the said Committee, containing the Method in which they are to proceed in ascertaining the same.

The Heads of each Column being as follows.

Column 1. Names of the sufferers, and of the public Buildings destroyed or otherwise damaged.

Col. 2. Number and Value of Dwelling-Houses, and other Buildings wholly destroyed.

Col. 3. Expence of repairing Dwelling Houses, Wharves, and other Buildings partly destroyed.

Col. 4. Expence of repairing the Meeting-House and other public Buildings made use of as Barracks, &c.

Col. 5. Damages sustained in Lands on the Neck, Common, and where their Works were erected; and the Fences in every Part of the Town.

Col. 6. Value of Household Furniture destroyed, damaged or carried away, by the Officers and others, as appears by attested Accounts lodged with the Committee.

Col. 7. Number and Value of Vessels and Cargoes, seized and taken.

Col. 8. Value of Stock, Hay, Grain, Houses and other Buildings on the Islands in the Harbour, taken, destroyed or damaged.

Col. 9. Value of Merchandise and other Effects taken from the Inhabitants, as per Account of Particulars.

Col. 10. Value of Salt thrown into the Sea, Liquors stove, and other Articles destroyed.

Col. 11. Yearly Rent of Dwelling Houses and other Buildings occupied by the Officers or improved as Barracks; some of which were converted for, and others taken by Force, and no Rent paid for either.

Col. 12. Yearly Rent of Houses occupied by the Inhabitants that removed out of Town, many of which still remain Empty, as the Occupiers are not returned.

Col. 13. Number and Value of Arms taken from the Inhabitants, lodged in the State-House, and destroyed by Gen. Howe's Orders.

Col. 14. Value of Cannon and Stores taken out of the Barracks, or destroyed, and the Town's Stock of Powder.

Col. 15. Charges of transporting Furniture and Families into the Country, and back to Boston.

Col. 16. Sum Total of the Losses and Damages. Saturday last the General Assembly of this State appointed Thursday the 12th Day of December next, to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER.

Last Lord's-Day arrived at Marblehead, a prize Brig of about 120 tons burthen, laden with Salt, said to be from Lisbon; taken by the Sloop Polly of Marblehead, lately commanded by Captain Leech, who had the misfortune to be washed overboard four days after he left Port, and was drowned.

The privateer CIVIL USAGE, has sent into Newbury-Port, a Ship and Brig, both loaded with Fish.

We also hear, Capt. SAMPSON has carried a Prize into Plymouth.

Capt. McFarlan left Broadway last Saturday week with a load of wood for this place, and was the next day taken by the enemy, who took all his hands but himself, and put five men on board, and ordered her for Halifax. The Captain unknown to the men let all the water out, and when it was discovered that the water was gone, and a storm coming on, the men not being acquainted with the coast, left the care of the ship to the Captain, who likewise was owner, and he took so good care of her as to bring her into Long-Island in this Harbour last Tuesday, where he delivered the prisoners, who are since bro't to town, and committed to Goal.

Extract of a letter from Mount Hope, Oct. 24, 1776.

"All the Prisoners which were taken were sent in by a Flag of Truce and are not to serve during the War. There was a Party of our Indians with their Lieut. who was likewise an Indian, put in from immediately after they were taken, and after our Men were sent in by the Enemy were deliver'd up to the Savages to be butchered, but contrary to Burgoyne's expectation the Savages released them immediately and sent them home, after treating them very kindly; perhaps such an instance as this never was known before, and you may depend on it as fast, as I was in company with the Capt. of the Indians yesterday, who inform'd me of it; and finally the Enemy's Indians have agreed to return home if ours do, which a number did yesterday, the rest will follow this day."

"We are in daily expectation of an Attack from the Enemy who are within 16 miles of us (Crown Point) but we are well prepared to receive them, and I hope in God's name no man's Courage will fail in that Day, as the Cause of Liberty and America depend entirely on the Northern Army. Our men Recruit daily; we are not in the least want of Provisions or Ammunition."

Extract of a letter by the Ticonderoga Post, (arrived last Evening) dated November 11, 1776.

"The Enemy have forsaken their Attack we were prepared for; but they must have been Madmen to have risk'd their All on the Event of a Day."

The Ticonderoga Post informs, That there have been several scouting Parties out near to St. John's, but could make no Discovery of the Enemy; and that the Birkshire Militia were discharged.

The Post-Rider from Hartford informs, That it was reported there that the Enemy had made a second and vigorous Attack upon Fort Washington, and were repuls'd with the Loss of 14,000 Stand of Arms.

Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1776. After a long and painful visitation, departed this Life, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Hannah Hooper, the amiable and agreeable Consort of the Hon. Robert Hooper, Esq. of this Town, whose Death is much lamented by all who had the pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Died of a Fever, near King's Bridge, the Hon. Mark Hopkins, Esq. of Great-Barrington; Brigade Major in General Fellow's Brigade, and Brother of the Hon. Daniel Hopkins, Esq. one of the Hon. Council of this State; a Gentleman much beloved, and his Death is universally lamented!

"This Life's a Dream; an empty Show!"

On the 16th inst. died, at Salem of a Consumption, in the 30th year of her Age, and Monday last was very decently interred the amiable Comfort of Capt. Josiah Orne; whose death is much lamented, by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance!

Died at Halifax, Byfield Lyde, Esq. Son in Law of the late Governor Balch.

Died also at Halifax, the noted Brigadier-General Brattle. See index, under Brattle (13)

To be SOLD at

**William Sherburne's Store,**

next the Bunch Grapes Tavern, Kilby-Street.

**CHOICE SUGARS, MADEIRA**

WINE, COTTON, RAISINS, and a general Assortment CROCERY WARE. Where also may be had, LAMBSKINGS, CAMBRICKS, SHALLOONS, with a Number of other Articles of ENGLISH GOODS.

**For SALE.**

**TO BE SOLD BY**

**WILLIAM NORTHY,**

At his Shop in School-Street, Salem, if applied for soon.

**A Few boxes of best fresh Lisbon**

**LEMONS, and a few casks of CURRANTS.**

(3) See index, under Canada. (4) See index, under Naval affairs. (5) See pa. 930, 935. (6) See pa. 953. (1053, 1054) See index, under Army of the United Colonies. (7) Sube. (a) See pa. 1036, 1041, 1042. (8) See account of the enemy's flight, pa. 905.



# THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY,

[NUM. LXXXVII.]

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN COURT-STREET.

THE ENTIRE PROSPERITY OF EVERY STATE, DEPENDS UPON THE DISCIPLINE OF ITS ARMIES.

The KING of PRUSSIA.

## ARTICLES of Confederation

between the States of  
Jett Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,  
Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,  
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South  
Carolina and Georgia.

ARTICLE I. THE style of this confederacy shall  
be, "The United States of A-  
merica."

ART. II. Each state retains its sovereignty, free-  
dom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction  
and right, which is not by this confederation expressly  
delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ART. III. The said states hereby severally enter  
into a firm league of friendship with each other, for  
their common defence, the security of their liberties,  
and their mutual and general welfare, binding them-  
selves to assist each other, against all force offered to,  
or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on ac-  
count of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pre-  
tence whatever.

ART. IV. The better to secure and perpetuate  
mutual friendship and intercourse among the people  
of the different states in this union, the free inhabi-  
tants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and  
fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to  
all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the  
several states; and the people of each state shall have  
free ingress and regress to and from any other state,  
and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and  
commerce, subject to the laws duties, impositions and  
restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively,  
provided that such restrictions shall not extend so  
far as to prevent the removal of property imported  
into any state, to any other state of which the owner  
is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition,  
duty or restriction, shall be laid by any state, on the  
property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason,  
felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall  
fly from justice, and be found in any of the United  
States, he shall, upon demand of the governor or ex-  
ecutive power, of the state from which he fled, be de-  
livered up and removed to the state, having jurisdic-  
tion of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these  
states, to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of  
the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. V. For the more convenient management  
of the general interests of the United States, delegates  
shall be annually appointed in such manner as the leg-  
islature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress  
on the first Monday in November, in every year, with  
a power reserved to each state, to recall its delegates,  
or any of them, at any time within the year, and to  
send others in their stead, for the remainder of the  
year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than  
two, nor by more than seven members; and no per-  
son shall be capable of being a delegate for more than  
three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any  
person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any  
office under the United States, for which he or an-  
other for his benefit, receives any salary, fee or emolu-  
ment of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a  
meeting of the states, and while they act as members  
of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States in  
Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall  
not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place  
out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall  
be protected in their persons from arrests and im-  
prisonments, during the time of their going to and from,  
and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony,  
or breach of the peace.

ART. VI. No state, without the consent of the U-  
nited States in Congress assembled, shall send any em-  
bassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into  
any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any  
king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding  
any office of profit or trust under the United States,  
or any of them, accept of any present, emolument,  
office or title of any kind whatever from any king,  
prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States  
in Congress assembled, or any one of them, grant any  
title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty,  
confederation or alliance whatever between them,

without the consent of the United States in Congress  
assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for  
which the same is to be entered into, and how long  
it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may  
interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered in-  
to by the United States in Congress assembled, with  
any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treat-  
ies already proposed by Congress, to the courts of  
France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace  
by any state, except such number only, as shall be  
deemed necessary by the United States in Congress  
assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade;  
nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state,  
in time of peace, except such number only, as in the  
judgment of the United States in Congress assembled,  
shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts neces-  
sary for the defence of such state; but every state shall  
always keep up a well regulated and disciplined mil-  
itia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall pro-  
vide and constantly have ready for use, in public  
stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a  
proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp e-  
quipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the con-  
sent of the United States in Congress assembled, un-  
less such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall  
have received certain advice of a resolution being  
formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state,  
and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a  
delay, till the United States in Congress assembled  
can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commis-  
sions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque  
or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the  
United States in Congress assembled, and then only  
against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof,  
against which war has been so declared, and under  
such regulations as shall be established by the United  
States in Congress assembled, unless such state be in-  
fested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be  
fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the  
danger shall continue, or until the United States in  
Congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. VII. When land forces are raised by any  
state for the common defence, all officers of or under  
the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legisla-  
ture of each state respectively, by whom such forces  
shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall  
direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state  
which first made the appointment.

ART. VIII. All charges of war, and all other ex-  
penses that shall be incurred for the common defence  
or general welfare, and allowed by the United States  
in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a com-  
mon treasury, which shall be supplied by the several  
states, in proportion to the value of all land within  
each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as  
such land and the buildings and improvements there-  
on shall be estimated according to such mode as the  
United States in Congress assembled, shall from time  
to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying  
that proportion shall be laid and levied by the author-  
ity and direction of the legislatures of the several  
states within the time agreed upon by the United  
States in Congress assembled.

ART. IX. The United States in Congress assem-  
bled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and pow-  
er of determining on peace and war, except in the  
cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and  
receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and al-  
liances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be  
made whereby the legislative power of the respective  
states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts  
and duties on foreigners as their own people are sub-  
jected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or im-  
portation of any species of goods or commodities  
whatever—of establishing rules for deciding in all  
cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and  
in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces  
in the service of the United States shall be divided or  
appropriated—of granting letters of marque and re-  
prisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the  
trial of pirates and felonies committed on the high  
seas, and establishing courts for receiving and deter-  
mining finally appeals in all cases of captures, pro-  
vided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a  
judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled shall also  
be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differ-  
ences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise be-

tween two or more states concerning boundary, juris-  
diction or any other cause whatever; which authori-  
ty shall always be exercised in the manner following.  
Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or  
lawful agent of any state in controversy with another  
shall present a petition to Congress stating the matter  
in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof  
shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative  
or executive authority of the other state in contro-  
versy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the  
parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be di-  
rected to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or  
judges to constitute a court for hearing and determin-  
ing the matter in question; but if they cannot agree,  
Congress shall name three persons out of each of the  
United States, and from the lists of such persons each  
party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners  
beginning, until the number shall be reduced to three;  
and from that number not less than five, not  
more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall  
in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot, and  
the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five  
of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and  
finally determine the controversy, so always as a ma-  
jor part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall  
agree in the determination; and if either party shall  
neglect to attend at the day appointed, without show-  
ing reasons, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or  
being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall  
proceed to nominate three persons out of each state,  
and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf  
of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and  
sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner  
before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and  
if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the au-  
thority of such court, or to appear or defend their  
claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to  
pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like  
manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sen-  
tence and other proceedings being in either case trans-  
mitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of  
Congress for the security of the parties concerned;  
provided that every commissioner, before he sits in  
judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one  
of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the  
state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly  
to hear and determine the matter in question, accord-  
ing to the best of his judgment, without favor, affec-  
tion, or hope of reward;" provided also that no state  
shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the U-  
nited States.

All controversies concerning the private right of  
soil claimed under different grants of two or more  
states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such  
lands, and the states which passed such grants are ad-  
justed, the said grants or either of them being at the  
same time claimed to have originated antecedent to  
such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of  
either party to the Congress of the United States, be  
finally determined as near as may be in the same man-  
ner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes re-  
specting territorial jurisdiction between different  
states.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall also  
have the sole and exclusive right and power of regu-  
lating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own  
authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing  
the standard of weights and measures throughout the  
United States—regulating the trade and managing all  
affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the  
states; provided that the legislative right of any state  
within its own limits be not infringed or violated—  
establishing and regulating post offices from one state  
to another, throughout all the United States, and ex-  
acting such postage on the papers passing through it  
as may be requisite to defray the expense of the  
said office—appointing all officers of the land forces,  
in the service of the United States, excepting regim-  
ental officers—appointing all the officers of the na-  
val forces, and commissioning all officers whatever  
in the service of the United States—making rules for  
the government and regulation of the said land and  
naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall have  
authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the stead  
of Congress to be denominated "A Committee of the  
States," and to consist of one delegate from each state;  
and to appoint such other committees and civil offi-  
cers as may be necessary for managing the general af-  
fairs of the United States under their direction—to

[Signature]

app. 1st 22

& See page 1044, the remainder of this confederacy.